

December 19, 1982

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, there will be no more record votes tonight.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. As in morning business, Mr. President, I have another matter to take care of that I believe has been cleared, and I should like to state it now for the consideration of the minority leader and other Senators.

Mr. President, there is a conference report here and available. If the minority leader is prepared to do so, I would like to proceed to the consideration of the false identification conference report to accompany H.R. 6946.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I have no objection.

#### PENALTIES FOR FALSE IDENTIFICATION — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BAKER. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate that conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The report will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6946) to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide penalties for certain false identification related crimes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of December 17, 1982.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### REGULATORY REFORM

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, one major issue before the Senate was the Laxalt-Leahy regulatory reform bill.

Mr. President, during the last 2 years many of us devoted much of our energies to framing a regulatory reform bill that would make our administrative agencies more efficient

servants of the public, without weakening their effectiveness.

I want to call the attention of my colleagues to an article in yesterday's Christian Science Monitor reviewing the history of this legislation from its origins in the 96th Congress. The piece is by Stuart E. Eizenstat, who was President Carter's chief domestic policy adviser. During Mr. Eizenstat's tenure in the White House, he was a strong and effective spokesman for a more rational regulatory system. The article deftly summarizes the arguments in favor of the bill. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 17, 1982]

#### PASS THE REGULATORY REFORM BILL (By Stuart E. Eizenstat)

It is time for Congress to pass the regulatory reform bill. It is a sound and valuable proposal, assigned top priority by Presidents Carter and Reagan, with broad support from all sides in the Congress. It is already sufficiently advanced—unanimously approved by the Senate and by the House Judiciary Committee—that it could pass without crowding the appropriations and employment bills that should be the chief preoccupation of the lame-duck session.

The bill is designed to make individual regulatory programs more orderly, open, and commonsensical—not to gut useful health, safety, and environmental legislation. Its passage can help calm the vexations and distracting national debate about whether regulation is good or bad, on terms that all sides, including the business community, should accept.

It is one administration priority in which the House leadership and the President can readily concur.

The bill that will have the blessing of the House leadership, if one reaches the floor, is the product of four months of negotiations between representatives of the business community, the Speaker's staff, and relevant House and Senate committee staffs. In substance, it differs little from the original regulatory reform proposal that President Carter sent to the Congress in March 1979.

The heart of the bill is a straightforward requirement that agencies analyze the costs and benefits of "major" new proposed rules, and the comparative cost-effectiveness of the realistic alternatives to them. The bill also requires a reappraisal of major existing rules to see if they should be retained, changed, or dropped.

The 96th and 97th Congress have added some features to the original proposal, sponsored mainly by prominent Democrats. Amendments by Senators Kennedy, Leahy, and Laxalt, and by Representatives Danielson and McClory promote disclosure of agency decision processes, including their written communications with the White House. Senator Bumpers has directed federal courts to take a "hard look" at agency decisions and not automatically defer to presumed agency "expertise"—something that good federal judges already do anyway. Senators Levin and Boren have contributed a procedure for congressional review of major agency rules, that preserves the President's constitutional authority to veto any legislative veto of any agency decision.

As President Carter said when he submitted it—and as the recent elections clearly

confirm—the American people want "responsible regulations to provide equal opportunity for employment, a clean environment, safe drugs and food, a healthy workplace, and a competitive marketplace." But we also need, as Carter added, a device to enable us to stop and say: "Does each of these rules make sense? Does it do the job? How much does it cost, and is there a cheaper way to achieve goals just as effectively?"

I know that these concepts trouble some whom I greatly respect in the public interest and labor communities. As they observe, excessive new red tape could hamper the government's ability to respond to serious social problems. But this bill will require minimal new formality and procedural rigor.

Moreover, assuring reasoned agency decisionmaking and judicial scrutiny can help environmental and consumer advocates in court as much as industry lawyers. Earlier this year, for example, a federal court ordered administration deregulators to reinstate the Department of Transportation's auto passive restraint rule. The court held that DOT had failed to prove that scuttling the rule would cut new car prices more than it would increase medical, insurance, and social service costs.

In sum, the regulatory reform bill deserves the broad-based support it enjoys. But two caveats should be noted. First, the House should seek an understanding with the Senate that will preclude a lengthy conference and will assure a final product that, like the House bill, will not dilute substantive health and safety standards in existing laws. In practice, this may mean that the Senate will simply have to accept the House bill intact.

Second, the old bugaboo of a constitutionally defective government-wide legislative veto rider, with no presidential veto provision, could be added to the bill on the House floor. To be sure, courts have recently struck down legislative vetoes that do not preserve the President's veto power, and there are good indications that the Supreme Court would invalidate such a rider, if it were adopted. Still, it would be very risky and unwise policy to pass a regulatory reform bill that includes an unconstitutional legislative veto provision. The scarce time and resources of the lame-duck session should not be squandered on controversial proposals of questionable merit, that were at preliminary stages of the legislative process before the recess.

Regulatory reform has none of those deficiencies. Passing it now would be a big step in the direction of good government.

#### A TRIBUTE TO COL. JOHN G. CAMPBELL

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, in our service here in the U.S. Senate, there are many persons to whom we should be indebted for the help and assistance they provide to us, as well as to our staffs.

By this, I mean to refer mainly to the people who you see in the many different offices, lining the halls of the Senate Office Buildings, serving as liaison offices for all the different branches and agencies of the Federal Government. Each of us is fully aware of the hard work done by staff members of these liaison offices, all done in an effort to assist us, in whatever ways

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possible, in the operation of the U.S. Senate.

Today, I am pleased to have the opportunity to pay tribute to one particular staff member of one particular liaison office. That individual is one who has been of great help to my office since I first came to the U.S. Senate some 4 years ago. His name is Col. John G. Campbell, who has recently retired as Chief of the Army's Senate Liaison Office.

I feel sure that all of my colleagues are well aware of the great deal of assistance and support that are provided by the Senate's military liaison offices. We all know that we each have many constituents who are in our Armed Forces, and who contact our offices for assistance with various problems. Additionally, it always seems that we, or our legislative assistants, are in need of quick assistance with facts or figures on military legislation.

The ease we all have in dealing with the Army Liaison Office is, in large part, due to the leadership of Colonel Campbell. He is retiring from the Army after some 22 years of outstanding and distinguished service. For the last few years of this service, Colonel Campbell has been assisting us here in the U.S. Senate, and it is indeed a great assistance that he and his colleagues have been.

Colonel Campbell has been not only a dedicated Army officer, but, through his work in the Army Liaison Office, a distinguished public servant. In his Army career, he has been decorated for his gallant and heroic actions in times of war, as well as for his highly meritorious service in peacetime.

We each owe a great deal to Colonel Campbell. My staff and I wish him well during his retirement, and know he will go on to distinguish himself in all of his future endeavors.

Thank you, Mr. President.

#### THE RETIREMENT OF COACH PAUL "BEAR" BRYANT

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, there are very few men of whom it may be said that they truly become legends in their own time. On Wednesday, November 15, 1982, Paul "Bear" Bryant, a man who is truly a legend in his own lifetime, retired as head football coach at the University of Alabama. He will remain as athletic director for another year.

Since 1945, Coach Bryant has had an unbelievably successful coaching career, and has, indeed, become probably more widely identifiable with the sport of college football than has any other individual.

During this career, Coach Bryant has coached 1 year at the University of Maryland, 8 years at the University of Kentucky, 4 years at Texas A&M University, and 25 years at the University of Alabama.

Through these moves, and all of the changes that 38 years have seen, one thing has remained constant—Coach

Bryant and his teams have always been winners. His record as a head coach is 322 wins, 85 losses, and 17 ties. At Alabama, Bryant has coached the Crimson Tide to 231 wins against only 46 losses, and 9 ties. He has only one game remaining as head coach—the Liberty Bowl in Memphis, Tenn., on December 29, when he will lead the Crimson Tide against the University of Illinois.

Coach Bryant has been named National Coach of the Year three times. No other coach has been named more than twice. Seven times he has been named Southeastern Conference Coach of the Year, three more than any other coach. He has coached teams to 12 Southeastern Conference championships—1 at Kentucky and 11 at Alabama. His teams have won or shared six national championships. No other coach has led teams to more than four national titles.

Coach Bryant has been named Southeastern Conference Coach of the Century, and NCAA Coach of the Decade for the period 1960-69. After winning that honor, he swept through the 1970's, becoming the first coach to ever win 100 games in a decade.

The numbers can go on endlessly, it seems, but the dimensions of the man go far beyond mere numbers. Coach Bryant is the only coach or athletic director I know of to establish a scholarship fund with personal donations. He has given over \$300,000 to the university to be used for scholarships for handicapped and needy students. None of the money may be used for athletic purposes.

As athletic director, Coach Bryant has built an athletic program which is financially sound, while also building an athletic dormitory, a coliseum, a track stadium, a tennis stadium, a natatorium, a club house for the golf course, and enlarging the football stadium. Additionally, acres of tennis courts and recreational facilities for student use have been constructed. All this has been done with athletic receipts, without the use of State funds.

His list of honors goes on and on—University Administrator of the Year, charter member of the Alabama and Arkansas Sports Halls of Fame, the National Award from the Fellowship of Christians and Jews, the National American Legion Commander's Public Relations Award, and only the third athletic figure to be named to the American Award of Achievement.

There are those who complain that football is only a sport, and that too much emphasis is given to winning. But while we are impressed by the number of wins Coach Bryant has achieved as a coach, we should be equally impressed by the impact he has had upon the lives of those who have come in contact with him.

Coach Bryant is a winner not only because he is a tough taskmaster, but also because he cares about the welfare of each athlete. He is involved in each player's future, as he teaches

them as much about life as he does about football.

In his 38 years of coaching, Coach Bryant has had a remarkable effect upon the people with whom he has come in contact and who have been entrusted to his care.

Coach Bryant sets an example. The lines on his face, his expressions, his figures of speech, all reflect a history of practicing what he preaches. It has been said that, even if you have never met Bear Bryant, the first time you see him walk into a room, he has the kind of face that makes you want to stand up and cheer.

Coach Bryant is a humble person. He sees his many accomplishments not as personal triumphs for which he alone is responsible, but as collective achievements, in which his players, his coaching staff, their families and friends, and the fans have played a role.

He is a man of few words, of a solid philosophy. He has become not just a coach of a great football team, but he has become a true leader. More than that, he has become a legend and a folk hero of this great country of ours.

A true leader is someone who can inspire others to do great things, and, by this standard, coach Bryant is a truly gifted leader of men. More than 60 of his players have been named to the first team All-American teams. Almost 50 of his former players of assistant coaches have gone on to become head coaches in either college or professional football.

Among the coaches who he has tutored, as a player or assistant coach, or both, are Danny Ford of Clemson, Jackie Sherrill of Texas A&M, Howard Schnellenberger of Miami, Steve Sloan of Duke, and Pat Dye of Auburn.

Among the outstanding players he has coached are many familiar names: Joe Namath, Ken Stabler, Richard Todd, John Hannah, Lee Roy Jordan, Ozzie Newsome, and countless others.

Keeping all of this in mind, I guess it is not at all surprising that the person chosen to succeed Coach Bryant at Alabama is another of his proteges, a former All-American receiver for the Crimson Tide, and now head coach of the New York Giants, Ray Perkins.

Paul "Bear" Bryant—the winningest, and quite possibly the most famous, college football coach of all time. Still, this man who outfought, outcoached, outthought, or outlived his peers should be remembered not only for his winning record, but also for his record away from the football field.

I wish Coach Bryant the best in his retirement from coaching. I know that his lovely wife Mary Harmon will certainly enjoy having a little more time with her husband than his career allowed.

Speaking, however, for all fans of Alabama football, we will miss Coach Bryant, a true legend in his own time.